

WHIG ADVOCATE.
CANTON, MISS.
SATURDAY, JULY 6, 1836.
FOR PRESIDENT,
HENRY CLAY, of Ky.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
JOHN TYLER, of Va.
Subject to the decision of a National Convention.
FOR GOVERNOR,
EDWARD TURNER.
FOR CONGRESS,
ADAM L. BINGAMAN,
REUBEN DAVIS.
FOR SECRETARY OF STATE,
DUDLEY S. JENNINGS.

On Monday last a portion of the good citizens of our county were favored with addresses by the candidates for the Senate, and also by Maj. Ott, one of the candidates for the Lower House.

Mr. Calhoun disclaimed being a member of either of the great parties—said that he was a Radical—and he wished to go to the Senate for the purpose of correcting some of the abuses of the banking system, and pass a valuation, redemption and bankrupt laws.

Col. Fulton the Van Buren candidate, bases his claims to a seat upon local considerations, pledging himself that he will vote for United States Senator, as the county votes at the November election, for the Congressional candidates. This pledge we have no doubt Col. Fulton would redeem to the letter and spirit, for he is open, candid, free and frank in all he says or does; but it is the policy of the Whigs to support him even upon this pledge? Certainly not. The Van Buren party have been marching on to their goal, trampling the Constitution under their feet, outraging the rights of the people, and are advancing with rapid strides to the establishment of an elective monarchy through a debased, corrupt and degraded faction at the seat of Government.

Whigs of Madison, you in common with your fellow Whigs of the United States, have a duty to discharge that is and should be above all personal considerations,—it is the preservation of the liberty inherited from your ancestors—and its faithful transmission to your posterity. It is only by union—undivided union—that the spoils party, can be overthrown, and if there be one man in our ranks that claims to be a Whig, and only gives us his feeble voice, and denies us his vote, that man is no Whig—is no patriot, and deserves not to wear the name of Whig. An open foe is less to be feared than an insidious friend. The county of Madison has no particular measure of county policy to effect in the next Legislature, and her vote should be cast according to her political tenets. Whigs of Madison, you have a candidate in the field, and will you discard that man who has been battling with you for years against the outrages of the party in power, and take up his and your political opponents, merely because they promise to represent you faithfully upon one question? We hope not—for the credit of yourselves and your party—we will believe not.

THE TRUE ISSUE.—We stated in our last paper that the true issue was, whether the whole monetary power should be vested in the President of the United States and his officers, or remain with the people, and that the Whig party were in favor of its remaining with the people. To every man of common sense we think this must be apparent, as the struggles of the whole Van Buren party, are now directed to the obtaining of the public treasure, and placing it in hands that are and must ever be subservient to the Executive of the United States, as the officers with whom it is proposed to confide it, are subject to his power and removable at his will. This struggle to invest the Executive of the United States with his giant power of control of the public monies is attempted to be effected through the sub-Treasury scheme. As the sub-Treasury scheme is intended to place the monies in the hands of Government officers, subject as we have stated to the authority of the President, are not both the monies and officers under his control? Most certainly! Among all politicians and statesmen it is universally admitted that the separation of those powers are indispensable to the preservation of republicanism—that the uniting will give the power, if not establish, a MONARCHY. The corrupt faction that heads the Van Buren party are straining every nerve to unite the power of the public purse, with Executive influence and patronage, and if they should succeed in their efforts, an elective monarchial despotism, will be fastened upon the American people which can never probably be shaken off. The result of the sub-Treasury must end in elective monarchy. In a republic the people must watch their men in office and in power, or they will find—as in all time past—the priceless gem, liberty, has been wrested from them, and its place supplied with manacles and shackles.

We have learned from good authority that a Mr. Sandy Moore, an agent of the Madisonville and Pearl River Banking

Co., has recently returned from New Orleans with a large sum of money the property of that Bank—that was. If such is the case,—and we have but little doubt of the truth—every one who has a dollar of the paper should strive to make him disgorge his ill-gotten funds, until it is exhausted.

Goodies.—The editor of the Canton (Miss.) Advocate says that his brother editors may talk as they please of good dinners and bon duns, that the fact is he has had one good dish of that inestimable vegetable the tomato, and that his lips are smacking yet. If he would come down here we'd feed him on peaches and milk, even if the peaches do cost four bits a dozen.—N. O. Pic.

Thank you Col. but we'd rather not at this time. We are no coward, but only a little afraid. Will next winter answer Col?

Good Crops.—There never was so fine a prospect for fine crops of Corn, and Cotton in our county, as the present season presents. We were shown a full grown Cotton bote, taken from the field of Mr. E. Young, of this county, some fifteen or twenty days since, and also, on Sunday last with one taken from the Plantation of Mr. R. Ridley, with the snowy staple of the South pendant in drooping folds from the bote. One of the oldest and most extensive Planters of the county stated that if present prospects were realized that he would not be able to gather all he would make, and that he never saw so fair a promise in all his life.

POLITICS IN TENNESSEE.—We have just been shown a letter from a friend in Tennessee, who speaks cheerfully of the Whig prospects in that State. He states that Gov. Cannon will no doubt be re-elected by a majority of 15,000 or upwards, and that he believes that Hopkins L. Turney will be defeated.

He says that the excitement runs so high that two gentlemen, friends, met on the road, found they differed on politics, got down and fought until some of their friends came along and parted the combatants.

Gen. Memucan Hunt, late Minister from the Republic of Texas to the United States is now at his plantation in this county, where he proposes remaining the greater part of the summer.

His friends in Madison county welcome him to his home, and rejoice that in efforts to secure liberty and freedom to an infant State he has not only won golden opinions from all for himself, but has reflected honor and credit upon the State of his adoption.

CANTON THEATRIANS.—The Canton Theatians make their first appearance to-night, when they propose representing the laughable pieces of All at Coventry and the Lottery Ticket.

FOURTH OF JULY.—This the 64th Anniversary of American Independence, and the day that gave birth to one of the greatest nations on earth, was socially and unpretendingly celebrated by our citizens of the town. In consequence of extensive preparations having been made for the celebration in other parts of the county, no preparation was made at this place to celebrate with becoming spirit our national birth-day.

The advent of this memorable day was—not marked with the roar of artillery or the roll of musketry—but calm and serene, and its sun-set unclouded.

Our worthy citizen, Mr. W. Smith, upon solicitation, in the morning, consented to serve up a dinner for the citizens of the town, who accordingly assembled at his dining room at the appointed hour, 4 o'clock, where they found a good and substantial repast prepared.

The Declaration of Independence was read by Mr. C. C. Shackelford, and Jno. H. Rollins, Esq., delivered an excellent extempore address, which was cordially and warmly received. A number of patriotic toasts were drank after the dinner, when all left for their homes, peace and harmony having prevailed throughout.

ATALLA COUNTY.—While other counties in this section of the State are laboring hard to pay the interest upon their debt, Atalla is fast approximating a final escape from her embarrassment. The debts in that county—though numerous are generally small, and it is thought by those best informed, that the present crop will relieve the planting portion of that community from most, if not all of their debts. The planters in that county are in most instances men of small capital, they have engaged in no large speculations—their present crops are fine—they observe strict economy—are raising most of their own grain, and are bound to be in a few years in the full enjoyment of that prosperity, which is always the sure result of industry and economy.

MAILS.—The citizens of Madison county are much indebted to Mr. J. R. Jefferson for his exertions and energy in procuring them greater mail facilities. The tri-weekly Accommodation Line of Stages established by that gentleman, running from Jackson, via Canton, and intersecting the line from La Grange to Man-

chester at Lexington, Mi., will hereafter carry the Mail; thus giving our citizens almost equal advantages with any other town in the State. We hope his exertions may be crowned with success, and that he may receive the liberal patronage he so richly merits.

We publish to-day the address of the Rev. Jesse Stratton, delivered before the Canton Lodge No. 28, on the Anniversary of St. John the Evangelist, on the 27th December 1835.

At the time the address was handed in our columns were so crowded with advertisements it was impossible to give it publicity. It was handed to us again a few days since, and we now insert it with pleasure.

We see from the Louisville City Gazette, of June 16th, that the report of the trial of Judge Wilkerson and Mr. Mardough for the murder of Rothwell and Meeks, is now before the public. The Report contains the Speeches of Hon. S. S. Prentiss, Judge Rowan, Mr. Hardin and others, which will make it very interesting.

We have had occasion heretofore to notice the dereliction of duty on the part of the Post-master at Jackson, and we are again compelled to bring him before the public. The wretched manner in which the office at Jackson is managed, is cause of complaint, not only with ourselves, but with every editor whose exchanges pass through it.

To all the inconveniences to which we have been subject, we have borne patiently, believing that the irregularities were not occasioned by the wilful acts of the Post-master himself. When called upon by the Contractor on the line from Jackson via Canton to Lexington, he refused to send the mail on the ground that there were other matters he would prefer giving his attention to. Truly the impudence and arrogance of some men in office are very—very contemptible.

The Madisonian shows that there has been a clear opposition gain in the popular vote of Virginia since the election for President in 1836, of four thousand.

The loco loco of the Pennsylvania Legislature vacated the seat of Mr. Thaddeus Stephens upon the pretext he had resigned. The election went back to the people, who have returned him again by a large majority. The party have received their rebuke—but it is not severe enough, for the depriving Mr. Stephens of his seat was one of the most high-handed and daring usurpations of power, that ever disgraced a government wearing a Republican name.

Cheerily or the Woman of Honor, is said to be the title of a new work from the pen of Sir E. L. Bulwer, and is intended as a set off to *Cheerily or the Man of Honor*.

Ratiff Boon of Collar memory, it is said has been appointed by the President Gov. of Iowa Territory. The Vicksburg Sentinel a loco loco, says that Ratiff is no more fit to be Governor, than "he" is to be Pope.

We see that the Florentine Lady America Vespucci, the descendant of the great Navigator, from whom this hemisphere is named, is now in Louisville. The lady has sought this country for a home, and some money has been raised for the purpose of buying her one by subscription.

We publish the remarks of our correspondent B. with pleasure, and fully concur with him as regards our danger. We have urged upon the selectmen the necessity of some preparation, but it has had no effect, they are as negligent as tho' no danger existed. Their negligence is inexcusable—it is shameful.

The communication of our correspondent, "Hal," of itself entitled to a place in our columns. The charge of "Plagiarism," we heard, but knew not whether it was true, as we are not conversant with the newspaper poetry of the day. It is certain that his piece was not taken from any of the standard authors. We hope the charge is untrue—but leave the matter entirely to Hal himself, hoping that he will not abandon us if the charge is untrue. We will now remark, that no communication will find its way in our columns without the name of the author. "Corydon"—send us your name.

At a regular meeting of Canton Lodge No. 28, on the 24th day of June 1836, the following resolution was adopted, to wit:

Resolved, That the thanks of the members of Canton Lodge be returned to the Musicians of the day, and that the Secretary have the same published in the Madison Whig Advocate.

O. F. PACK, Sec'y.

MESSRS. G. E. W. NELSON & Co. GENTLEMEN:—I heard a gentleman a few days since, accuse me of plagiarism. I am well aware I have no claims to the name of "Poet," and will only say, that if my critical friends can find one sentence borrowed from any author, without using quotation marks, I no longer merit their esteem and confidence.

HAL.

For the Madison Whig Advocate. MA. EDITOR:—Seldom have I taken up my pen to enter into the political discussions of the country. Secluded from what may be called the more busy scenes of life, I have been contented to be rather the spectator than the actor in these discussions. The sea-faring man, may set silently on deck, and if he has experience, may often foretell the coming storm. It needs but little experience to discover that the elements of political strife are at this moment gathering more densely around us—that the storm must come in 1840, which will agitate this country from Maine to the Gulf of Mexico.

Such times of agitation are inseparable from a Republican form of government; and like that thunder cloud that passes over earth, they leave the political atmosphere more pure and salubrious. In order that such discussions may be productive of benefit, it is essential that men should conduct them in the proper spirit. To arrive at correct conclusions and establish correct principles, we should set out in our discussions with a sincere and honest desire to discover the truth. In the investigation of principles merely, we are apt to be more successful, than when in connection with these principles; it becomes our duty to lay aside all partiality for men,—the influence of preconceived opinions and the interest which we ourselves may have in the success of any particular candidate, all men have more over pride of opinion—which make them yield with much reluctance even when their judgment is convinced.

There is one subject connected with the history of parties in our State, about which I propose to make some remarks, I allude to the effort made by the Democrats to unite with them the State Rights party of Mississippi. When the move was first made I paid but little regard to it, for in fact, I thought it impossible to unite such discordant materials. It was my regret, however, to see the scheme set on foot by the Democrats succeed as well as it did. The move made by the Democrats was both the result of necessity and policy. Necessity, because they saw themselves decidedly in a minority, at the same time it was policy which induced the move at that particular time, because the stand which Mr. Calhoun had taken in favor of the administration they judged—and correctly too,—would have great influence with the political adherents and admirers of that great statesman. It is truly astonishing to a cool reflecting mind to hear those of the old State Rights party who have followed Mr. Calhoun, alledge as a vindication of their course, that in doing so they have been influenced by principle not men. That we should not let our former opposition to Mr. Van Buren drive us from supporting his administration, when he is right in practice. They complain of that which they themselves are guilty. I ask those men to turn their minds, examine themselves—have you not suffered your partiality for John C. Calhoun to influence your own judgment? I say this in no bad feeling. You are men and subject to the common weakness of our nature; and long experience convinces me that men act more from impulse and feeling, than from reason and reflection. I well remember my own feelings when I first received Mr. Calhoun's speech in favor of Mr. Van Buren's administration. I had from my earliest days believed in Mr. Calhoun's State Rights doctrines, and generated his talents. But when I discovered that he boldly stood forward and threw his great and transcendent abilities in favor, and support of, an administration, the general policy of which had caused so universal misery, and that too, after the policy of the administration had been sufficiently tested to prove its injurious tendency,—I as a State Rights man could no longer go with him. What can the old State Rights party promise themselves by coming into the support of Mr. Van Buren? surely they cannot promise themselves a triumph of principle in supporting an administration pledged to carry out the principles of the proclamation, the bloody war, and the dictatorial and arbitrary usurpations of our late chief magistrate. Is there any improvement in the present state of affairs? to the contrary, do not the enormous defalcations and corruptions of our government at this moment alarm all who coolly reflect about our political affairs? and what must be the consequence if the people do not come forward and assert their rights and lend their aid in support of our republican institutions?

A STATES RIGHT WHIG.

For the Madison Whig Advocate.

MA. EDITOR:—I visited your town a few days ago, and some cause—perhaps the warmth of the sun's rays—led me to think of fire. I took my stand near the Court House, and cast around for a few minutes. "True," said I to myself, "I see no great temple here, by burning which I could secure that immortality, which one of old acquired by daring such a deed, but then if one were disposed, he could do something for his own glory even here in Canton. Let me see, suppose a Loco loco, (God save the

mark) at the quick hour of midnight, were to raise his small blue head about the Citizens Bank. First would go the Bank, next perhaps, my friend C. C. Bank, next perhaps, himself, next would go the Major's valuable library, (by the way the best in the County.) About that time the Post Office, the Printing Office, the Apothecary's shop and the large corner Store would be in one grand conflagration—next should Messrs. Board and Dearing's Store take fire there would go that side—thank goodness this raging element cannot burn up the Sulphur water, if it should consume the good things thereunto appertaining. (This makes me think of a good glass of porter, in spite of myself and only to think that all that good porter should go with the general wreck.) Well let us turn to this other side—suppose a fire was to break out in Mr. Slaughter's Tavern, every thing dry as it often is, a gentle breeze from the South would soon lay that side low. But the most awful fire of all would be on the North side—suppose the Store of Messrs. Cash, Cox & Co., were to take fire nothing short of the most efficient means could save any part of that whole side.

Thus did your correspondent meditate touching what might happen to Canton, perhaps my partiality for that beautiful and flourishing village, or my friendship for many residing there had caused this train of thought, but I must insist on it, there are strong and powerful reasons for the people of that town, to prepare for such emergencies which all must admit is probable—and as I must insist is inevitable, if preparation is not made in time.

For the Madison Whig Advocate. MA. EDITOR:—It is due to the directors of the Mississippi Union Bank, to vindicate them from the charge of having made the Bank a party machine—or in any way, as a Bank, used her influence to bolster up the one party—or put down the other—and I beg leave to express my astonishment that the editorial fraternity knowing this fact, in the vicinity of the Bank do not enter into their defence. The Mississippiian, a newspaper printed at Jackson, by "Northern men with Southern feelings"—has entered into an indiscriminate condemnation of all the acts of the Bank, finding the Bank is not to be made a party engine to elevate their favorites. She is charged with becoming a partisan to put them down—the public adherent should be disabused on this subject. I feel for the welfare of the Bank, because, the welfare of our common country is intimately interwoven therewith—it is not to say whether you, or I, would have pursued the same course, that the Union Bank has—it is enough to know, that unless their course is sustained, that consequences the most awful awaits us as a people already driven to the verge of ruin. This Bank is the sheet anchor of hope for Mississippi, and to its support, all good citizens ought to rally. I have been a uniform opposer of Hiram G. Rumrill, ever since he entered political life in Mississippi and I know of a truth, that if his political friends did not learn to know that, with him at the helm of the Union Bank, she could not be made a lever to elevate any man, or any party into power, that his opponents did. I venture to say that no man can approach him, with a proposition to degrade—let justice be done to him and the other directors—if they are doomed to go down, let it be for what they are guilty of—let the public not be misled, calm deliberation—and deliberate investigation, will acquit the innocent, and save both the Bank and the country from that doom to which the party denunciation of those who have been so unjustly accused, such beauty and sublimity, we will not fail to interest the most powerful and elevated minds.

SIDNEY.

Having published the paragraph from the Vicksburg Sentinel, alluded to in the following Card, we cheerfully give place to Mr. Crump's statement of the transaction.

A CARD. MA. EDITOR:—Seeing an article in your paper of the 1st Jan, under the head of "Pearl River Bank," in which my name is mentioned as being an agent of that Bank, and stated that I had gone to Texas for the purpose of deceiving the people of that country with the Pearl River money. I deem it a duty I owe myself to make a statement of the facts of the case, as far as I am concerned. I was about leaving Mississippi for Texas on the 12th April last, and was applied to by some of the directors of that institution, to take over a parcel of the money and invest it in lands for them. The Pearl River money at that time was considered as good as any in the interior of the country, and I had no doubt from the good standing of the Bank, but that it would continue to be so. As personally, I had no knowledge of its private affairs whatever. I made in Texas three purchases with the Pearl River money; but just before leaving, I understood that the Bank had failed, and I wrote promptly to the individuals from whom I had made those purchases, and stated the situation of the Bank to them, and got a friend who was going to the spot to rescind all three contracts. Thus far Mr. Editor have I been unfortunate enough to be interested in the Pearl River institution; and I hope, you will do me the justice to say these facts be-

fore the public.

W. G. CRUMP.

Vicksburg, June 26, 1836.

P. S.—All editors who may have copied the article alluded to above, will please give this an insertion.

DEAR.—The Vicksburg Whig of Tuesday says.—"We regret to learn that a duel occurred in Louisiana on last Friday morning, between Fielding Davis, Esq. and Henry A. Moore, Esq. both of Woodville, Mississippi, in which the latter was killed at the first fire. They fought with rifles at forty paces. The duel grew out of the late unfortunate difficulty between Mr. Davis and Mr. Leigh."

[Published by Request.]

AN ADDRESS.

Delivered before Canton Lodge, No. 28, by the Rev. Jesse Stratton, on the Anniversary of St. John the Evangelist, at Canton, December 27th 1835.

St. John the Evangelist, whose Anniversary we this day celebrate, was the Son of Zebedee and Salome.

His father was a Fisherman, lived near the Sea of Galilee, followed this occupation as a trade, in which he seems to have had considerable success.

In this employment, John, with James, his brother, and Andrew, their Father, was engaged, when he was called to be the disciple and follower of the Lord Jesus Christ. He seems to have had a peculiarly mild and amiable disposition, and he obtained the honorable distinction of being "that disciple whom Jesus loved." We are informed by Commentators, that Salome, the Mother of John, was the sister of James, being the daughter of Joseph by a former wife.

This would seem to account for the request, which Salome, the reputed sister of Jesus made to him, when she said—"Grant that these my two sons, James and John, may sit the one on thy right hand, and the other on thy left in thy kingdom."

The Sacred writings furnish us with very little information respecting John until the time of his being called to the Apostleship.

He seems to have been the youngest of all the Apostles, and the only one of them all, who came to a natural death, the others all having suffered martyrdom. It is said of him, that in the persecution under the Emperor Domitian, he was taken to Rome, where he was plunged into boiling oil, but escaping unhurt, he was banished to the Isle of Patmos in the Egean Sea, where he wrote his Revelation. The next year, which was A. D. 96, Domitian being killed, his successor, Nerva, recalled all who had been banished; and John returned to Ephesus. It is supposed by some, that John planted the seven Churches of Asia, which are particularly alluded to in his Revelation. There seems to be no doubt of his having preached to those all, and also of his residing at Ephesus, for some time, where one of those churches was situated.

He lived to the advanced age of about one hundred years; and after the infirmities of age had rendered him unable to walk to the church, or to preach a discourse of ordinary length, he caused himself to be carried into the sanctuary, and continued himself by repeating the command of the Lord Jesus Christ, "Little Children, love one another." Whether John wrote his Gospel before or after his exile, is a question which is not fully settled, but it is very important for us to determine. His Gospel contains a brief history of the transactions of our Lord Jesus Christ—and while the style is so simple as to be adapted to the most common understanding it possesses, at the same time, such beauty and sublimity, we will not fail to interest the most powerful and elevated minds.

It preserves also a history of some of the miracles and other transactions of the Lord Jesus Christ, which had been omitted by the other Evangelists, and thereby extends our stock of materials, and food of information upon that very important and very interesting subject. John was an eye-witness, the personal friend of Jesus, but not a disciple. He was, as we are informed, with James, his brother, and Peter, also, to be present on the Mount of Transfiguration, to behold the glorious appearance of our Lord, when the glorified spirits of Moses and Elijah, descended from Heaven to hold converse with him. The same three disciples were permitted to be present to be witnesses of the agonizing sufferings in the garden of Gethsemane, that they might bear their united testimony of the same to the world.

John was present at the last supper—laid on Jesus' bosom, and there received the first intelligence of the betrayal and treachery of Judas.

John, with Peter attended Jesus, when the traitor, Judas, with his company took Jesus and led him captive to the High Priest; and John being known to Caiaphas, went with Jesus into the High Priests Palace, and had the opportunity of witnessing the ignominy of a mock trial of an innocent person.

John, with Mary the Mother of Jesus, in company with others, was present on Mount Calvary, when Jesus Christ was crucified.

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